

FIGHTING NOW IN PEKIN?

RUSSIA'S AN OUTRAGE AND MORE TROOPS LEAVE TIEN-TSIN.

Report That the Empress Dowager Has Taken Refuge in the Russian Legation—Foreign Forces Expected to Reach the Capital Today—Missions Guarded by a Few Marines at the American Methodist Building—More Troops From Tien-Tsin Falls—Change in the Chinese Foreign Office.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. Tien-Tsin, June 11.—A fourth train started for Peking this morning. It carried 315 Russians, besides two guns and sixty-two British. The foreigners are now at Lane-Fang, forty miles from Peking, which it is doubtful if they will reach before to-morrow.

Tien-Tsin, June 10.—A third train started for Peking this afternoon with 300 Germans, eight British and seventy French blue-jackets and marines. The British refused permission for the third train to depart, the foreigners boarded the cars without it. The Chinese engineer thereupon bolted with the engine, and the rattle began to tear up the tracks. The troops scattered the mob by using their bayonets, and recaptured the engine. When the Viceroy learned of this he gave permission for the departure of the train.

London, June 11.—It is rumored from Shanghai that 4,000 Russian troops with twenty guns have landed at Pei-Tai-ho and are marching to Peking. The Empress has fled for refuge to the Russian Legation.

London, June 12.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Peking says that the telegraph to Tien-Tsin has been cut and that the only means of communication is through Russia. A Mohammedan, who is thought hostile to foreigners, has arrived in Peking and has had a lengthy audience with Prince Tuan, father of the heir apparent, who is seemingly friendly to the foreigners. Gen. Tung has been appointed chief of the Foreign Office over Prince Ching, who is more friendly to foreigners. Convoys have left Peking to meet the trains from Tien-Tsin with troops.

The Empress's return has rendered the city somewhat more quiet. It is thought that Peking, especially the Tartar city, is safe. At Tien-Tsin the Viceroy consented to furnish transportation for 400 troops under the American commander.

Another Peking despatch describes the missionaries as assembling at the American Methodist Mission, where forty British, Americans and 80 native pupils are congregated. The missionaries possess a few revolvers. They are guarded by ten American marines. The British Minister has sent twelve and the American Minister twenty more marines to guard the place.

The Roman Catholics collected in western Peking have a small guard of French marines, headed by Babou-Favier and will make a desperate resistance if they are attacked.

Rumors from Shanghai are to the effect that there has been fighting in the streets of Peking since 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

According to the Times's Peking correspondent it is Prince Tuan who has assumed the command of the Chinese forces at the Foreign Office. There have been other changes in the Tien-Tsin-Yamen. One Chinese member has retired and four Manchus, who are rigid Conservatives, have been appointed. Prince Ching was the only member of the board possessing a knowledge of foreign affairs.

St. Petersburg, June 11.—As a result of an understanding between Russia and other Powers, a despatch has been sent to Port Arthur ordering 5,000 of the Russian garrison to be held in readiness to go to Tien-Tsin when the Russian Minister at Peking asks for assistance.

Paris, June 11.—A despatch received at the Foreign Office confirms the reports of the gravity of the situation in China and the inability of the Chinese Government to cope with the situation at Peking. It adds that the Viceroy of Peking has been compelled to furnish a train on which 1,500 troops will be taken from Tien-Tsin to Peking.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, declared that France was acting in accord with the other powers in China. The Powers at the moment of sending China a ultimatum, as the head of the Chinese Government, which ultimatum is supposed to have been presented to the Chinese Government, which ultimatum is supposed to have been presented to the Chinese Government, which ultimatum is supposed to have been presented to the Chinese Government.

ALARM FOR OUR MISSIONARIES.

Methodists at Peking Send an Appeal—Names of the Missionaries.

The first message of distress from the missionaries in northern China themselves to be conveyed at a missionary headquarters in this city since the uprising of the Boxers came yesterday by cable to the Rev. A. Leonard, Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, 130 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Paris, June 9.—Massive native Christians. Situation foreigners critical. Press Washington.

THE PERSONAL BOXER SOCIETY: YOU ARE UNIVERSALLY INVITED TO MEET ON THE SEVENTH DAY OF THE MONTH OF JUNE, AT THE FIFTH MOON PALACE, TO KILL THE FOREIGNERS. UNLESS THIS DEMONSTRATION IS DEFEATED YOU WILL LOSE YOUR LIFE.

THESE MISSIONARIES ARE SAFE. The American Board Hears From Tung-Chow—No Word From Other Stations.

Boston, June 11.—The only information that the offices of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have received from the scene of the disturbances in China since Saturday is contained in a message from Peking, dated yesterday. The despatch states that Tung-Chow has been abandoned by the missionaries, and that the missionaries are safe at Peking. The native converts have been massacred and scattered.

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Great anxiety is felt as to the welfare of the missionaries at Pao-Ting Fu and Pan-Chang. Nothing has been heard from the missionaries at these points since the beginning of the Boxer phase. The State Department was questioned on Saturday by the Rev. C. H. Daniels of the American Board, and in reply it was stated that no information of any actual violence against American missionaries at Pao-Ting Fu and Pan-Chang had been received, and that all available protection has been afforded.

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CHINESE EMPEROR APPEALS.

Alleged Message Asking the Powers to Release Him and Establish a Protectorate.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. London, June 12.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express says he has been entrusted with "the duty of transmitting to the world a poignant appeal in behalf of himself and his country from the unhappy Emperor of China. Possibly the world's estimate as to the value of the Emperor's despatch will differ from that placed on it by that newspaper, especially having regard to the place of origin and the alleged manner of its communication.

The correspondent explains that it was by Wang Tung-ho, ex-President of the Hanlin, that is, the National Academy at Peking, that he was requested to convey the "poignant appeal." Wang, after being for many years the Emperor's tutor and confidant, was dismissed by the Emperor in 1898, but it has been said, says the correspondent, in connection with the Emperor ever since, and it is with the special sanction of the Emperor and his party, including three unnamed ruling viceroys, that the message is sent.

The message asserts that the Emperor approves certain proposals for ending the anarchy which has befallen the Empire by the action of the Powers, who have caused the Emperor to be confined to the palace. The Emperor's position is that he is a prisoner, and that he is confined to the palace. The Emperor's position is that he is a prisoner, and that he is confined to the palace.

The Government of China being virtually nonexistent, the Emperor proposes that the foreign Powers, whose troops dominate the capital, shall remove him from the palace in which his Majesty is confined as a prisoner, shall declare the Emperor free and the present Ministers usurers and bring the Emperor, Kwang Hsu, to Nanking, Wuchang or Shanghai, whichever place the Powers deem most suitable, and to a new capital of the Chinese Empire under the new conditions proposed by the Emperor. It is proposed that the foreign Powers declare a joint protectorate, which shall undertake the task of governing the country through his Majesty.

The joint protectorate, his Majesty is made to say, should undertake the following measures, namely: Abolish the present boards in Peking, appoint new Ministers from the Emperor's subjects, in a more agreeable manner, and framing of reformative laws, disband the existing so-called armies, which are useless and constitute sources of danger, substituting therefor a foreign officered gendarmerie, provide gunboats for the protection of the rivers, assume entire control of the customs, posts and telegraphs, working those departments with the best Chinese officials available, establish a uniform system of taxation, correct corrupt and unequal system of taxation, open the country to the Powers who guarantee the integrity of China as unreservedly as Japan is opened; insure freedom and safety of religion, travel and pursuits for the Chinese and foreigners alike, and make certain the abolition of the present hated regime.

It is proposed further that all foreign relations shall be subject to the approval of a special board representing the Powers most largely interested in China. The Emperor is represented as confessing that he is too weak to change the present vicious system, but will be strong enough to accomplish it under benevolent foreign auspices. China, it is declared, is ripe for a change. All would accept the Emperor, who is completely identified with the people.

Finally, the Powers are warned that if they seriously contemplate dismemberment of the Empire they have faced the huge task of overcoming dense millions possessing boundless power of resistance, and the task will, after centuries of work, bring the most unhappy results to both the conquerors and the conquered. The United States and Japan are especially urged to pause before resorting to dismemberment.

CONGR ASSKS FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

He Reports the Pao-Ting-Fu Missionaries Safe Up to the Present.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Department of State received to-day from Minister Conger at Peking a despatch saying that the missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu are safe up to the present. A bulletin on this subject says: "Mr. Conger telegraphs to the State Department from Peking to-day that the Pao-Ting-Fu missionaries are safe, and that the Chinese Government has promised ample protection to the missions, but it is not thought that this protection will insure permanent safety. It is impossible at this moment to send any foreign forces from Peking to Pao-Ting-Fu."

The conditions growing out of the Boxer troubles have continued so critical, particularly with regard to the persecution of foreigners, that Minister Conger has again asked the State Department for instructions as to the course he should pursue. He asked especially as to the cooperation of the United States and Japan, the forces of European nations and Japan. The State Department to-day sent Mr. Conger the instructions he requested. They are a repetition of those transmitted to him two weeks ago. He was told in to-day's despatch that the protection of the missionaries is to be guaranteed as far as possible, but that this did not forbid him to act concurrently with the protection of the missionaries, including those of the United States.

To-day's developments in the Boxer troubles, as far as they relate to the missionaries, are of a character to indicate how deeply concerned the Administration is over the situation in China. Men of the press and the public circles admit that the conditions in the Orient may go beyond the bounds of mere local incidents, realizing that the situation is of an international aspect, involving the United States deeply in the controversy which is not unlikely to arise among the great European nations and Japan. These men are asking where is this thing going to end? And some of them confess that they are not sure of the outcome. But out of all the suspicion of one another which has been engendered among the foreign Powers, who have landed their troops and seamen on Chinese soil, the fact appears to stand out clearly that the United States is actually the most friendly to the missionaries at Tien-Tsin, by the simple purpose of protecting the lives and property of American citizens.

While information of the situation at Tien-Tsin is withheld, a synopsis of the message sent to him by Secretary Hay was obtained from the State Department. This was Mr. Conger's third request for instructions, and the answer was given in the form of a despatch, which was previously sent, although, perhaps, a trifle more emphatic in directing him not to mix his political action with the religious, as endorsed by the foreign representatives at Peking. Mr. Conger was told to act energetically in protecting American interests, including not only the legation at Peking, but the lives and property of American citizens there and elsewhere. Special stress was laid in the despatch on the danger of becoming a party to any combination of foreign powers which might have a hostile intention toward the United States, and that he should act independently of any other Power if necessary arise, particularly where military cooperation was required to protect the interests of American citizens and foreigners. In all this Mr. Conger, according to the instructions, was to avoid committing the Government to any action which might be construed as a promise to act in any way other than from a free and independent position.

The fear on the part of officials here is that foreign nations may take advantage of the pro-

ROOSEVELT MEANS HIS NO.

NEW YORK WILL NOT URGH HIM FOR THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

Odell Talked Of Causes of the Delegation on Monday to Consider a Candidate and to Re-elect National Committeeman Gibbs—The Congressmen at the Convention.

The Hon. Benjamin H. Odell, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee, notified yesterday through the mails the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention to assemble next Monday evening at 8:30 at the Hotel Walton in Philadelphia to elect a national committeeman for the State to succeed the Hon. Frederick Seymour Gibbs. It has already been decided to re-elect Mr. Gibbs. At the same time the New York delegates will discuss the advisability of putting to the front some New Yorker as the candidate for Vice-President. Gov. Roosevelt is as firm as ever in declaring that he will not accept the nomination for Vice-President. Several Republicans who were in town yesterday and who are considered to be very close to the Administration in Washington said that there was no desire on the part of the Republican national managers to nominate Gov. Roosevelt if he did not wish the nomination.

MORE NAMES FOR CHINA.

Ordered to Be Sent from Manila in Response to Urgent Request of Admiral Kempf.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—On the receipt of despatches this afternoon from Admiral Kempf, Secretary Long sent the following despatch to Rear Admiral Benney at Manila: "Send by Solow immediately with all despatches to Kempf one hundred names arranged in as practicable order after landing. Solow shall continue homeward voyage, as previously ordered."

The despatches from Admiral Kempf were as follows: "TONKIN, June 11.—In case all communications with Peking cut off alone. If other nations go to relieve Americans, Philippine forces should be sent to Manila as they are urgently requested. Answer: Kempf. Forces landed by different nations opening communication with Peking. Americans joined. Kempf. The Philippine forces should not be sent to Manila for Taku, in accordance with the orders to the Philippine forces. Just how many United States marines and seamen are there is not known here, but judging from the press despatches it is probably not more than 100. Her commander was authorized to draw on the Oregon, Casine and Yorktown for marines, and to draw on the Philippine forces for seamen. On board for service at Tien-Tsin or other points in China are the following: Rear Admiral Kempf in sending a comparatively large force of seamen and marines to Peking. The Philippine forces should be sent to Manila as they are urgently requested. 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